

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

PEDRO ROLLERO SUARES, #1479344, )  
Petitioner, ) CIVIL ACTION NO.  
VS. ) 3:19-CV-2032-G (BK)  
LORIE DAVIS, DIRECTOR, TDCJ-CID, )  
Respondent. )

**ORDER ACCEPTING FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND  
RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

The United States Magistrate Judge made findings, conclusions, and a recommendation in this case. No objections were filed. The district court reviewed the proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation for plain error. Finding none, the court **ACCEPTS** the findings, conclusions, and recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge.

It is therefore **ORDERED** that the successive habeas corpus petition is **DISMISSED** without prejudice for lack of jurisdiction because petitioner has not obtained authorization to file a successive habeas petition from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(1) and (3).

Considering the record in this case and pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22(b), Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 proceedings

in the United States District Court, and 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c), the court **DENIES** a certificate of appealability. The court adopts and incorporates by reference the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions, and recommendation filed in this case in support of its finding that the petitioner has failed to show (1) that reasonable jurists would find this court's "assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong," or (2) that reasonable jurists would find "it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right" and "debatable whether [this court] was correct in its procedural ruling." *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).\*

If petitioner files a notice of appeal,

- (X) the petitioner may proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal.

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\* Rule 11 of the Rules of Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 Proceedings reads as follows:

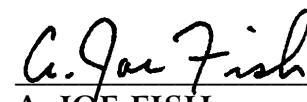
**(a) Certificate of Appealability.** The district court must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant. Before entering the final order, the court may direct the parties to submit arguments on whether a certificate should issue. If the court issues a certificate, the court must state the specific issue or issues that satisfy the showing required by 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). If the court denies a certificate, the parties may not appeal the denial but may seek a certificate from the court of appeals under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22. A motion to reconsider a denial does not extend the time to appeal.

**(b) Time to Appeal.** Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order entered under these rules. A timely notice of appeal must be filed even if the district court issues a certificate of appealability.

( ) petitioner must pay the \$505.00 appellate filing fee or submit a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

**SO ORDERED.**

October 23, 2019.

  
A. JOE FISH  
Senior United States District Judge